

Library

HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1954



HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1954



Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954

Councillor H. C. MOXON (*Chairman*)

- „ V. J. HOULTON (*Chairman of the Council*)
 - „ J. ASHMORE
 - „ B. DOYLE
 - „ D. EADEN
 - „ Mrs. M. GILLIS
 - „ A. MUSGRAVE
 - „ G. E. NIELD
 - „ J. R. W. SHORT
 - „ J. SIMPSON
 - „ L. STEEPLE
 - „ R. H. THOMPSON
-

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :


J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.S.I.A., Cert.M.&F.I.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29439358>

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954

To the Chairman and Members of the
Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health Services in the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

This Annual Report follows more or less on the same lines as the previous ones, except that there are some minor changes in statistical details. They do not amount to much, but by comparing the tables in this document with those of previous years, the differences can be seen. I again include in this Annual Report some statistics concerning the services provided by the Local Health Authority. These Welfare Services have become part of the every day life of the district and it is right that you have some idea of how the citizens use them.

On glancing over the Vital Statistics we notice that the Birth Rate has fallen fairly considerably and the Death Rate remains more or less what it was last year. The table showing the Still-birth Rate is different slightly from previous years in that it is a rate per 1,000 live and still-births. Previously it has been a rate per 1,000 of the population. This new rate of 20·7 per 1,000 live and still-births is equivalent to approximately 0·31 per 1,000 of the population. This indicates a reduction, therefore, in the Still-birth Rate compared

with the previous year. The Crude Death Rate remains fairly constant over the past three years and is considerably better than that for England and Wales and for the remainder of the Administrative County of the West Riding. The corrected rate, after application of the comparability factor, is 10·9, which is also more or less the same as that for 1953. The number of deaths amongst infants is approximately the same as the 1953 figure. You will remember that the report for 1953 indicated a considerable drop in the rate of Infantile Deaths and I stated that that figure was the lowest for which I had records. This year there is a very slight increase to 16·9 per 1,000 live births, a figure considerably lower than that for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of the West Riding. There were, altogether, 4 Infantile deaths, 2 due to congenital deformity, 1 because of premature birth, and 1 child died as a result of an infection of the gastro-intestinal tract. The latter could be called a preventable death, since this infant had picked up some infection from which it died. How careful mothers must be in the supervision of their small children to prevent them from becoming victims of any of the infections to which their young bodies are most susceptible. On looking at the Infantile Death rates today, and comparing them with those of not so very long ago, one is struck by the tremendous reduction in the loss of infant life. Many factors contribute to this. I wonder just how much those more favourable Infantile Death rates can be attributed to the benefits received by young mothers at the Clinics, both Ante-Natal and Maternity and Child Welfare. I am sure it must be considerable.

The Principal Causes of Death table would indicate again that the chief cause of death was diseases of the circulatory system, including heart disease. These accounted for 49% of the total number of deaths, and of this number approximately 2 out of every 5 were caused by coronary disease. The other large group of deaths were attributed to malignant disease, accounting for 18% of the total number of deaths.

It is worth while noting that in 1953 we had 11 deaths from accidents, 3 of which were motor vehicle accidents. This year we have not so many, but we have 5 deaths due to accidents, and no road accidents amongst them. On analysing the figures we find that of those 5 people who lost their lives 3 of them were octogenarians, who died as a result of what could be called preventable home accidents.

This problem of accident prevention demands more thought and consideration by us all. We are constantly reminded of the number of road accidents, fatal and otherwise, but we do not hear so much about the number of home accidents, and there are far more in the latter group. This is a branch of preventive medicine which should be pursued and might well be done by voluntary effort in the township. The establishment of a Voluntary Committee to study and promote home accident prevention measures would be very well worth while.

As is usual with these reports, that part dealing with Sanitary Circumstances has been prepared entirely by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Danks.

The water supply gives us no concern whatever. All the houses within the district, a total of 4,997, are on a public supply. Throughout the year the supply has been satisfactory, both qualitatively and quantitatively. On each of the 55 occasions when a bacteriological examination was made the water proved wholesome.

The drainage and sewerage is also very satisfactory, and except for about 25 houses in isolated areas, every house in the district is sewered to the main sewer. Of the 25 isolated properties, 22 are connected to cesspools which are regularly dealt with. It is a very satisfactory situation that 99·7% of the total closet accommodation is on the water carriage system.

In concluding this short introduction to my report I would like to offer my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support during

the year. I would like, also, to thank the Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their kindly co-operation, and to Mr. Danks I offer my most grateful thanks for his continued invaluable help throughout the year.

I would like to put on record again my grateful thanks to Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, for her continued valuable help and co-operation in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four Wards, and the acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :—

Ward	Acreage	No. of Houses
Hoyland	259	1,431
Hoyland Common	374	1,227
St. Peter's	744	1,097
Elsecar	622	1,242
Total		4,997

The Rateable Value of the district is £60,325, whilst the product of a penny rate is £226, as at 31st March, 1955.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population. The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1954 as 15,860. This is an increase of 20 on the figure for 1953.

Births. There were 237 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these, 118 were males and 119 females. This figure is 44 less than that for 1953. There were 4 illegitimate births, 3 male and 1 female.

Still-Births. There were 5 still-births during the year (2 male and 3 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths. 157 deaths were attributed to the district, 3 more than in 1953.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with rates for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of the West Riding.

Year			England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
------	--	--	-------------------------	---	---------------------------

LIVE BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

1954	...	...	15.2	15.1	14.9
1953	...	...	15.5	15.7	17.7
1952	...	...	15.3	15.4	13.7
1951	...	...	15.5	15.8	16.5
1950	...	...	15.8	16.3	18.8

DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)

(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

1954	...	...	11.3	11.9	9.9
1953	...	...	11.4	11.6	9.7
1952	...	...	11.3	11.5	9.6
1951	...	...	12.5	12.7	12.03
1950	...	...	11.6	11.8	9.5

STILL BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)

1954	23.4	25.9	20.7
------	-----	-----	------	------	------

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Infective Diseases.					Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Infective Diseases				...	—	1	1
Cancer.							
Stomach	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Lung, Bronchus			...	...	1	—	1
Breast	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other Sites		...	...	...	10	8	18
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Nervous System.							
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System					8	13	21
Circulatory System.							
Coronary Disease, Angina				...	27	5	32
Hypertension with Heart Disease					1	1	2
Other Heart Diseases			...	...	9	21	30
Other Circulatory Diseases				...	10	3	13
Respiratory System.							
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System					1	—	1
Digestive System.							
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					1	—	1
Genito-Urinary System.							
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...		...		—	1	1
Infants.							
Congenital malformations				...	2	—	2
Violence.							
Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases					5	3	8

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Group	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
Under 1 year	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	3	...	4
1 to 2 years	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—
2 to 5 years	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—
5 to 15 years	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—	...	1
15 to 25 years	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
25 to 45 years	...	5	...	11	...	10	...	6	...	8
45 to 65 years	...	35	...	46	...	31	...	32	...	32
65 yrs. and over	...	101	...	125	...	99	...	110	...	111
<hr/>										
Total	...	150	...	189	...	152	...	154	...	157
<hr/>										

Infantile Mortality. There were 4 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year (2 male and 2 female), equivalent to a rate of 16·9 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Year			England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
1954	...	...	25·5	28·0	16·9
1953	...	...	26·8	29·3	10·6
1952	...	...	27·6	30·0	37·0
1951	...	...	29·6	31·8	19·0
1950	...	...	30·0	35·1	20·0

**TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF
INFANTILE DEATHS**

Cause of Death			Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital	..	..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis		..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	..	..	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	4
1953..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
1952..	..	..	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	8
1951..	..	..	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	5
1950..	..	..	3	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	6

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE				1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..			—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	..	..		1	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..			—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	1	10	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..		—	—	—	—	—

Inquests were held on 5 occasions and in 23 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 145 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified. Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	3
Scarlet Fever	36	27	43	76	17
Pneumonia	32	40	42	38	30
Whooping Cough	39	50	38	53	179
Measles	26	424	103	162	370
Erysipelas	2	3	2	5	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	4	2	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	2	2	2	—	2
Food Poisoning	7	1	—	—	3
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	145	550	234	338	614

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever	0·96	1·25	2·26
Pneumonia	*	*	2·02
Measles	3·32	3·47	1·64
Whooping Cough ...	2·39	2·03	2·45
Erysipelas	0·12	0·19	0·12

* Figures not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS											TOTALS
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	8	1	21	3	2	—	—	—	36
Whooping Cough	4	6	3	6	1	19	1	—	—	—	—	39
Measles	1	6	1	7	2	8	3	—	4	—	—	26
Acute Pneumonia	3	3	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	32
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	7
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	9	16	8	22	5	50	11	3	5	1	10	5

	9	16	8	22	5	50	11	3	5	1	10	5
	145											

Scarlet Fever. During the year 36 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, an increase over the 1953 figure of approximately 40%. There were 12 cases during the first quarter, 8 in the second quarter, 6 in the third quarter and 10 in the fourth quarter. This gives an attack rate of 2.26 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number, 31 cases occurred under the age of 10 years, the age group principally affected being "5 to 10 years". Approximately 63% of these cases were admitted to Hospital for isolation.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria seems to have disappeared from the district altogether. It is over 7 years since we had a case in Hoyland. The country generally is experiencing this continued fall in the incidence of this disease, as the latest returns from the Ministry of Health state that the provisional figure of notifications of the disease received during 1953 was 182, a drop of approximately 30% over the 1953 figures. The total number of deaths was more than halved.

I offer no apology for emphasising once again the need for the maintenance of a high level of immunisation in the child population. If children are left unprotected it is almost certain that the terrible disease of Diphtheria will appear again in our midst, with all its pain and suffering. I must plead with the public to make certain that the young children are immunised and protection provided before their first birthday. During the year under review 209 children under the age of 5 years and 75 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years received their initial protection against the disease by immunisation. There were 126 children who received a reinforcing dose of the protective antigen at the age of 5. Whilst these figures are an improvement on the figures for 1953, they are not nearly good enough yet. I want at least 75% to 80% of all babies immunised before they reach the age of 1 year.

Measles. There were 26 cases of Measles notified during 1954, the attack rate being 1.64 per 1,000 of the population. This is a considerable decrease compared with the 424 cases which were notified during the previous year. In the first quarter there were only 2 cases, 3 in the second, 7 during

the third quarter and 14 in the fourth quarter. Of the total number of cases reported, 17 occurred under the age of 5 years and the remainder between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

Measles is a very highly infectious disease and it is, therefore, most essential that great care should be taken by parents immediately any child is believed to be suffering from the disease. In order to obviate the spread of infection the child should be kept isolated and the advice of a doctor should be obtained, thus ensuring that the child is not allowed to mix with companions until completely free from infection.

Whooping Cough. In 1953 Whooping Cough cases were slightly more than the previous year. This increase of incidence was checked towards the end of the second quarter of 1954, and of the total of 39 cases notified during 1954, all but 7 of them occurred before June. The type of disease seemed to be milder than in previous years, in that we did not have any distressing sequelae. No information was received in this Office of any post-Whooping Cough troubles.

We are still offering at the Clinics immunisation against this disease of Whooping Cough, similar to the scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria. It does not seem to be so popular as it could be, or should be, no doubt due to the fact that the scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough, as provided by the Local Health Authority involves three injections at monthly intervals. This, together with the two injections for Diphtheria makes a course of five months' injections to protect against those two diseases. Suggestions have been made that the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough antigen could be used, but the County Medical Officer has not been able to approve of this being done under the county scheme yet. During the year 89 children were immunised against Whooping Cough under the County Council's scheme.

Poliomyelitis. This disease made its appearance in 1954 after an absence of over four years. Two cases were notified, a boy aged 13 and a man aged 22. The younger one was a

non-paralytic case, whilst the elder one was confirmed paralytic. Both cases made a good recovery. These cases occurred in the month of August, and led us to think that there might be others following along, particularly whilst the Summer season lasted. Happily, there were no more cases reported during the year.

The prevalence of the disease in the country generally during 1954 was low, there being an attack rate of 0·03 for paralytic cases and 0·01 for non-paralytic cases in England and Wales. The two cases in Hoyland gave an attack rate of 0·12 per 1,000 of the population.

Pneumonia. During the year 32 cases of Pneumonia were notified, a slight decrease compared with the 1953 figures. The attack rate of 2·02 compares favourably with the figure for the previous year, but I am unable to give any figures for the country generally, as they have not been made available this year. All the cases were of the acute primary type.

Tuberculosis. There were 13 new cases of Tuberculosis during the year. Of these, 10 were Pulmonary and 3 were of the Non-pulmonary type. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases notified.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1954.

Age Group					Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5 years	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
5—15 years	..	..	..	..	1	—	2	1
15—25 years	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
25—35 years	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
35—45 years	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
45—65 years	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	1

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There is, therefore, a decrease in the incidence of the disease during the year, although the incidence in the Pulmonary type and, therefore, the highly infectious type, shows very little change. During the year there were two deaths, 1 male and 1 female, both cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During 1954 the full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor in the district continued to keep in close contact with those who were suffering from the disease and with all the contacts of the infected persons. It is very gratifying to report the satisfactory general co-operation amongst all parties — the patient, the General Practitioner, the Health Visitor and the Chest Physician. Thus, cases are brought to light early, an early check on the patient's environment and possible contacts is made, and treatment is instituted at once.

I would also like to put on record my thanks to the Council for their sympathetic consideration of any recommendation made by me in support of the application of infective Tubercular patients for rehousing in accommodation where they can have a better chance of recuperating their own health and more space to lessen the danger of the spread of infection by overcrowding. The need for the infected person to have separate sleeping accommodation in a room by himself or herself is most important. In fact, it is essential if the spread of the disease is to be limited within the family.

During the year arrangements were made to institute a scheme for the vaccination of the young boy and girl with B.C.G. Vaccine against the disease of Tuberculosis. It has been found that the early 'teens is the danger period in the young life, when natural resistance begins to fall and remains low throughout adolescence. Protection by vaccination sometime between the age of 13 and 14 would confer an immunity

on the child which would carry him and her safely through the dangerous years. The County Council have agreed that all children should be vaccinated before their fourteenth birthday, if the parents of the children give their permission and, of course, if the children have not already, by natural means, met with the organism at some time in their lives and obtained an acquired resistance. We hope to commence the scheme throughout the whole of the Division early in 1955.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act of 1951 during 1954.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year 7 cases of Food Poisoning were notified. On the face of it this would seem rather an increase in the number compared with the previous year. In fact, all these cases were confined to one family, the father and mother and five children. Immediately the notification was received investigations were made, but despite all our efforts no causal organism was found. No other cases were reported and thus it would appear that this small incident, confined to one family, was a very localised outbreak.

I mentioned in my report last year that it was very satisfactory to be able to report the district so free of Food Poisoning, and this year, despite the 7 cases, would also indicate a similarly satisfactory situation. The feeding problems of the population underwent a change following the outbreak of the last war, and during the years a revolution in feeding habits of the population took place. The most disturbing feature about the change was that it involved an increase in the handling of foods with the attendant danger of the food becoming infected. The recent sudden fall in the number of cases of Food Poisoning could be due either to the reduction in the handling of food, or to a greater awareness of

the danger of bad hygiene in food handling. I feel certain that the public are becoming more conscious of the question of general hygiene, and that this fact explains in some measure the lowering incidence of Food Poisoning amongst the people.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The education of the public in health matters is a continuing priority work of the members of the Health Department. Every opportunity is taken to teach healthy living. At Clinics, in Schools, by poster, by Press notice, we are constantly explaining to the public the various aspects of Health Education. The teaching of the young expectant mother in healthy living and relaxation is one side of Health Education which is persistently carried out within the district.

I have mentioned in these reports on previous occasions that it is not very easy to get the public interested enough in Health Education to bring them to a Public Meeting. Advantage must be taken of those occasions where and when people normally meet. I have also said in previous reports that I find the people are interested in health, and particularly in measures which they can adopt to prevent the spread of infection. I have visited homes in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease and my impression is that the interest is there, and that the people like to ask about any difficulties they might experience. Of course, when anything like an epidemic affects the district, then the interest is aroused to a much greater extent, the public probably being motivated by the fear of the consequences of becoming, themselves, victims of the disease.

In the Hoyland district not only have we the staff of your Health Department, but we also have the Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors employed by the Local Health Authority, who are all members of a team working for the better health of the population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals.

Infectious Diseases. All cases of Infectious Disease requiring Hospital treatment are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. Cases are usually admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, or Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

General Hospitals. As in previous years, the Sheffield and Barnsley Hospitals are available to patients from the area.

Laboratory Services.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, Barnsley and Sheffield are available for examinations and the staff are always happy to collaborate on any epidemiological matters which may arise.

Ambulance Facilities.

The district is covered by the service operated from the Depot in Hoyland under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer. There are seven vehicles, six of them radio controlled which, in effect, gives us at peak period, i.e. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. a total of six Mobile Depots, all controlled from Hoyland Static Depot.

Tuberculosis.

The district is served by the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley.

Mortuary.

Accommodation is available at the Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland, and serves the whole area.

Clinics.

Below are tables showing the various clinics held within the Hoyland Nether District and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1954.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during 1954	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND Miner's Welfare Institute Dr. J. Allott, Miss M. F. Senior, Miss M. E. Baddiley (Res'd 30/6/54)	Tuesday p.m.	146	2,753
HOYLAND COMMON Christ Church, Hoyland Road Dr. E. J. Whitelaw, Miss D. Rimmer (Ret'd 31/12/54)	Thursday p.m.	91	3,032

ANTE-NATAL AND OTHER CLINICS.

Name and Address of Clinic Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances
HOYLAND Miner's Welfare Institute Dr. E. J. Whitelaw, Miss M. F. Senior, Miss M. E. Baddiley (Res'd 30/6/54)	Monday p.m.	387
HOYLAND COMMON Christ Church, Hoyland Road Dr. E. J. Whitelaw, Miss D. Rimmer (Ret'd 31/12/54)	Wednesday p.m.	89

Other Clinics conducted in the same above premises are :—

Minor Ailments ; School ; Ophthalmological ;
Group Teaching by Mental Health Home Teacher;
Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises Clinics, etc.

Speech Therapy is provided at a group clinic at 6, Victoria Road, Barnsley.

HEALTH VISITING.

Hoyland Common, Hoyland.

Health Visitor	Address	Telephone No.
Miss D. Rimmer (Ret'd. 31.12.54)	...6, Kirk Balk, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3179.
VACANT		

Elsecar, Platts Common.

Miss M. F. Senior (Ret'd. 7.12.54)	24, St. Andrews Crescent, Hoyland.	_____
Miss K. Power (Comm. duties 5.12.54)	...11, Wilkinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3169.
Miss M. E. Baddiley (Res'd. 30.6.54)	...120, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 38438.
VACANT		

Towards the end of the year Miss Rimmer, the Health Visitor in Hoyland Common became rather seriously ill and was admitted to hospital. Although she made a reasonably good recovery, she found that she was no longer physically fit to do the arduous duties of a Health Visitor, and most reluctantly she had to resign. Her colleague, Miss Senior, who had been Health Visitor in Hoyland and Elsecar reached retirement age in December and left the service. I wish to put on record my grateful thanks to these two ladies for the work they have done in Hoyland over the past years. I am certain that there are many in Hoyland who are grateful to those ladies for many kindnesses and much sound advice.

During the year, also, Miss Baddiley left to take up another appointment in one of the larger cities. She did a very fine job of work in Hoyland and her going was a great loss to the district. We wish her well in her new sphere of work.

It is not easy for a Health Visitor to give up her work in a district where she has been so long established and so well liked. It is sometimes infinitely more difficult for a new Health Visitor to take up where the others left off, particularly when predecessors have been long in the service. However, in Miss Power we were fortunate in obtaining the services of a very highly experienced Health Visitor, one of whose special

qualifications is that she is trained in the teaching of young people, particularly in matters connected with health.

The Health Visitor's work is a very comprehensive one, being the link connecting the various sections of the Health Service. She advises on health matters, social problems, maternity and child welfare and domestic problems, and she must possess special gifts of sympathy, and sometimes courage.

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors in the Hoyland district during the year is 4,226.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Hoyland, Elsecar, Platts Common.

Midwife	Address	Telephone No.
Mrs. H. A. Knowles (Ret'd. 31.10.54)	... "Shenstone", Woodhouse Road, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2249.
Miss J. Kingham (Comm. duties 1.10.54)	...35, Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	—

Hoyland, Hoyland Common.

Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104.
----------------	-----------------------------	---------------

At the end of October, Mrs. Knowles, the Midwife who has been in Hoyland for many years, retired from the service on reaching the age limit. This Midwife was a very highly respected member of the staff and I would like to pay tribute here to her sterling service during the time she was one of our team. We wish her a long and happy retirement. To succeed Mrs. Knowles, Miss J. Kingham took up duties on the 1st October, and at the time of writing this report has obtained the tenancy of a Council house. Like Mrs. Knowles and Miss Walker, Miss Kingham, too, is mobile and qualified to use, and possesses a Gas and Air Machine for the provision of analgesia in child-birth.

During the year the Midwives in Hoyland attended 114 confinements, 106 in their capacity as Midwives and 8 as Maternity Nurses. Of the total number of 114 cases, only 72 received the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia.

HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in Hoyland district is carried out under the County Scheme by the undermentioned Nurses :—

Hoyland Nether.

Home Nurse	Address	Telephone No.
Mrs. M. Bramley	...16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181.

Hoyland Common.

Miss A. I. Middleton	...17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.
----------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------

Over and above there is a private Nursing Association who employ an Assistant Nurse principally in parts of Hoyland Common. That service is quite out-with the control of the Local Health Authority. During the year 6,139 visits were made by the Home Nurses. From enquiries I have made and investigations from time to time it is obvious that the number of cases attended by these Nurses is not a factual picture of the demand for this service. The truth of the matter is that another Nurse is required in the Hoyland district and there are reasons to believe that as soon as approval is obtained for the increase of the establishment, one more Nurse will be appointed. This may be some time yet, but we appreciate the strain on those two Nurses who are at present doing so well to provide an efficient service.

FOR INFORMATION.**NURSING STAFF AS AT 1st JULY, 1955.****Health Visitors.**

Name	Address	Telephone No.
Miss K. Power	...11, Wilkinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. B. Clarke	...31, Wood Walk, Wombwell.	_____
Mrs. M. Chettleburgh (Assistant)	...42, Cherry Tree Street, Elsecar.	_____

Home Nurses.

Mrs. M. Bramley	...16, Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181.
Miss A. I. Middleton	...17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.

Midwives.

Miss N. Walker	...8, Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104.
Miss J. Kingham	...35, Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	_____

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

I think it is recognised by most people that the Domestic Help Service is one of the most important parts of our Medical Welfare Services. It is something positive and it is something which is readily appreciated by those who receive the benefits of the service. As time passes one begins to realise how we have progressed in recent years in this field alone. The old fears of being laid up and no one to look after the home are no longer experienced by the housewife and mother. The aged couple are no longer solely dependent on some "good Samaritan" calling in to help. They can now have the services of a Home Help for a few hours a week. I know that those elderly people do appreciate this service.

One thing about the service which I have always tried to encourage is that wherever one of my staff finds there is a need for domestic help it should be provided at once. This is done more or less as a normal routine. In the Hoyland district there is an increasing demand for this service and we must consider ourselves extremely fortunate in that we have such a team of very capable and trustworthy women who are prepared to carry out this work. Not all areas are so fortunate in having the available domestic help.

As has happened in previous years, there have been times when I have had to prune the number of hours allocated, necessitated solely by the increased demand, and by the fact that I have a maximum number of Home Help hours and it is imperative that I keep within that ceiling. This strain on the establishment was felt particularly in the first quarter of the year. Towards midsummer the County Council obtained Ministry approval to increase the establishment and the immediate benefit to us was an increase of the equivalent of 6 Domestic Helps. Those hours which were retrospective to April guaranteed us an immediate release from the pressure on the service and we were able to allow a reasonable allocation to all those who required the help.

During 1954 a total of 15,634 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Hoyland Nether Urban District.

In all, 21 Domestic Helps were employed, attending at the homes of 82 cases. Of these 46 were continuing cases from 1953, the remainder being new ones.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available could be classified as follows :—

Aged and General Illness	60
Children	2
Maternity	18
Tuberculosis	2
	<hr/>
	82

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

In July the Local Health Authorities took over the distribution of the Welfare Foods which were previously the responsibility of the local Offices of the Ministry of Food. As the Ministry of Food had ceased to exist, its functions were distributed amongst other Ministries, and it was logical that the Welfare Foods should become the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. The supply of Dried Milk and Vitamins to those who are entitled to receive them must be considered as mostly a health business.

It so happened, therefore, that arrangements had to be made for the distribution of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, Vitamin Capsules, as regularly as possible and with a minimum amount of inconvenience to the public. Whereas, before we took it over the people could obtain these commodities every day, excepting Sunday, at the local Offices of the Ministry of Food, no such facilities could be provided after the changeover. The only places from where we could

distribute the food were the Clinics, and since there was no staff provided to distribute the food, it could only be done during Clinic hours, or probably at some extra special session when staff could be found to man the Centre either in a voluntary capacity or from the Office.

We were able to take on to our staff one female clerk who had become redundant in the Food Office, and it is her responsibility to deal with the large mass of clerical work involved in this scheme. At the Distribution Centres the work is being carried out by most generous hearted volunteers. These ladies, some of them with long Clinic associations, have willingly taken on this added responsibility in a voluntary capacity, and I wish to put on record now my most grateful thanks for this work that they do.

I append below a table showing the Distribution Centres in the whole of the Division, with the days and times when these Welfare Foods can be obtained.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge ..	Tuesday Friday	10—12 a.m. 1-30—3-30 p.m. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone ..	Monday Friday	2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.
PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne Private House and Shop, Mrs. Laycock, Grag Lyn, Thurgoland	Wednesday On application at House or Shop (Except Sundays)	1-30—3-30 p.m.
HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common Child Welfare Centre, Miner's Welfare Hall, Hoyland ..	Thursday Tuesday Friday	2—4 p.m. 11—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m. 11—12 a.m.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT:		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge	Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharncliffe Side	Alternate Tuesdays	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall	Alternate Tuesdays	2—4 p.m.
Shop, Co-op Society, Crane Moor	—	Shop hours
Child Welfare Centre, Miner's Welfare Hall, Chapeltown	Wednesday	11—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield	Monday Thursday	2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Grenoside	Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley	Alternate Mondays	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst. Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5	Tuesday	1—3—3—30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley	Alternate Tuesdays	1—3—3—30 p.m.

As a matter of interest there was issued in the Hoyland Nether Urban District, in the five months from the end of July until the 31st December, the following commodities :—

Natolal Dried Milk — 2,601 tins.

Cod Liver Oil — 791 bottles.

Vit. A & D Tablets (Packets of 45) — 236.

Orange Juice — 3,584 bottles.

It is also very gratifying to report that despite the change over and the probable lack of convenience in the new arrangement of distribution, sales of these Welfare Foods were maintained at a high level right throughout the year.

It might be worth reminding you that those entitled to Welfare Foods can get them at any Distribution Centre, and not necessarily the ones established in the district in which they reside.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome. Each house has water laid on to the sink.

During the year several cases of "furred up" water service pipes were dealt with. In some cases new ferrules to the main and pressure cleaning of service pipes was all that was necessary to provide a good flow of water. In other instances it was necessary to put in new lengths of larger bore pipe. All the houses in the district are supplied from public water mains to a sink inside each house.

The following information of the water supply to Hoyland has been given by the Manager of the Dearne Valley Water Board.

After an eight day period of shortages to high levels following a rapid thaw from the 10th to the 18th February—there was a steady improvement in the water supply conditions.

Slow, but definite progress has been made in the reduction of exceptional circumstances where too many houses are on too small diameter service pipes.

Internal en situ scraping of mains in the Hoyland Common area has been done, which, with the relay of the Watson Street main to a larger diameter has materially improved all supplies south of Hoyland Road and east of Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common. The interconnection of Regent Street and Sale Street has given an alternate routing in Tinker Lane to Sheffield Road.

A section of the new "9" trunk main for the implementation of the water supply to the Cobcar and Elsecar areas—has been completed.

Water Mains on housing schemes have been laid in advance of and in preparation for development.

The heavy storms of July, August and September on the moorland gathering grounds disturbed and collected the brackish taste and discolouration at varying times ; nevertheless, the water was perfectly wholesome and abundant.

Rainfall and Temperature for 1954.

Month	Rainfall	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.
January	1.53	54	24
February	2.24	50	22
March	1.66	50	24
April .....	.30	56	32
May	3.36	72	36
June	1.97	66	40
July	4.94	70	42
August	7.41	68	42
September	1.11	74	40
October	2.48	64	28
November	4.62	50	26
December	2.43	50	24

Temperature taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit thermometer at Elsecar Sewage Works 170 feet above sea level. Readings taken at 9 a.m. each day for the previous 24 hours.

Hottest day — 1953.....13th August 90°

Hottest day — 1954.....1st September 74°

Coldest days 1953.....5th and 6th January,
8th and 9th February
3rd and 4th March, 28° each day

Coldest day 19542nd February, 22°

Greatest Rainfall for one month 1953 1.79 ins. May

Greatest Rainfall for one month 1954 7.41 ins. August

Total Rainfall, 1953 16.10 ins.

Total Rainfall, 1954 34.05 ins.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

A satisfactory effluent is being maintained at both Shortwood and Elsecar Works and in consequence no complaints have arisen from the inspection carried out by the Rivers Board.

At the Elsecar Works we have repaired one of the large circular sprinklers and new detritus screens have been fitted to the two tanks.

Regular emptying of cesspools at Footrill, Distillery Side and Tingle Bridge is being carried out.

The sewerage system is generally working satisfactorily and only on one occasion have we had a major stoppage and this was caused by mining subsidence in Hawshaw Lane.

Apart from normal maintenance occasioned by blockage the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The number of drains cleared by the Department during the year is as follows:

Private Drains	...	...	150
Housing Schemes	...	...	134

Closest Accommodation.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of Sanitary Conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year :—

Type	No.
Water Closets	5,402
Waste Water Closets	3
Privies	3
Pail Closets	10
Total	5,418

During the year, two Privy Middens were abolished.

Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1936, empowers local authorities to require that buildings shall have sufficient closet accommodation.

It is the Council's view that sufficient closet accommodation is at least one Water Closet for each house.

Action under the above-mentioned section of the Public Health Act was taken in connection with houses having a reasonable expectation of life and 2 additional Water Closets were provided during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, nine loaders, one salvage worker and one tipman.

No change was made in the transport of the department during the year and at the 31st March, 1955, it was as follows:

No. 2 Motor—Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 5 Motor—Karrier CK 3, 10 cubic yards all steel body.

No. 6 Motor—Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.

Collection.

Table I shows the number and type of refuse receptacles in each ward at the end of the year.

Table II shows the number of receptacles emptied and loads removed, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings which are carried out in winter and summer, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week in each period being weighed.

Disposal.

All refuse is now being tipped at Milton Tip in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements.

The amount of tipping space is rapidly shrinking and efforts will have to be made very soon to (a) extend the present tip in an easterly direction or (b) obtain tipping space elsewhere.

In my opinion every effort should be made to obtain the land necessary to extend the present tip.

TABLE I.
Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland	2	—	1650	1652
Hoyland Common	—	1	1261	1262
St. Peter's	1	—	1022	1023
Elsecar	—	9	1266	1275
Totals ..	3	10	5199	5212

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 75.

Provision and Maintenance of Dustbins.

The provision and maintenance of dustbins scheme was continued and has operated efficiently during the year.

Dustbins issued during the year for all purposes numbered 518. Of this number 149 were issued to Council houses, 344 to privately owned properties and 25 for trade refuse purposes.

The total cost of the bins amounted to £748/8/11d.

TABLE II.
Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
Dustbins	190099	2096	T. 6901	C. 16	Q. 0
Privy Middens ..	13	2	5	0	0
Pails	435	13	32	10	0
Total	190547	2111	6939	6	0
Trade Refuse ..	4270	709	495	6	0
Grand Total ..	194817	2820	7434	12	0

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 26·20 cwts. The following statement shows the comparative figure for the past five years.

1950	...	26·04 cwts.
1951	...	25·13 „
1952	...	24·79 „
1953	...	22·28 „
1954	...	26·20 „

Details of Refuse Collection Costs
for the Year Ending 31st March, 1955.

Item						£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	3918	18	9
National Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	129	2	11
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	42	3	6
Drivers' Wages	...	...	...	...	...	1136	1	1
National Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	8
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	8
Licences and Insurances	...	...	...	...	...	152	1	0
Petrol, Oil etc.	...	...	...	...	...	521	4	2
Repairs to motors, wages	...	...	...	...	...	147	2	10
Repairs to motors, materials	...	...	...	...	...	373	9	11
Depreciation of vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	497	11	0
Tools and Implements	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	0
Protective clothing	...	...	...	...	...	62	10	9
Fuel, light, water	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	0
Trade refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	33	12	9
Gross Cost						7075	2	0
Income						48	10	0
Nett Cost						£7026	12	0

Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs

Year Ending 31st March, 1955.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	1286	18	1			
National Insurance	...	...		23	16	5			
Superannuation	...	...		16	4	7			
				<hr/>			1326	19	1
Tools and Implements		...		1	10	9			
Maintenance	...	...	...	14	8	2			
Rent, Rates etc.	...	...		5	0	0			
Baling wire etc.	...	...		27	11	3			
Loan Charges	...	...		64	14	0			
				<hr/>			113	4	2
							<hr/>		
Gross Costage	...		...				1440	3	3
Revenue from salvage sales			...				1206	7	11
							<hr/>		
							£233	15	4
							<hr/>		

Departmental Revenue.

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection.							
Trade refuse charges					48	10	0
(b) Refuse Disposal.							
Tipping Fees					2	13	0
(c) Salvage.							
Baled Waste Paper	147	8	0	0	1186	7	5
Ferrous Metals	1	7	2	0	5	10	0
String		1	0	14		9	0
Shoppers	3	18	0	0	11	14	0
Rags		2	3	14	2	7	6
	<hr/>				1257	10	11
	152	17	2	0			

Public Cleansing Service Costs
for the Year Ending 31st March, 1955.

Item	Particulars	Collection £	Disposal £	Totals £
	Revenue Account			
1	Gross Expenditure			
	(i) Labour	4090	1327	5417
	(ii) Transport	2862	—	2862
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land, and buildings	123	113	236
	(iv) Other items	—	—	—
		—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	7075	1440	8515
2	Gross Income	48	1209	1257
		—	—	—
3	Nett Cost	7027	231	7258

Unit Costs

		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
4	Gross Cost per ton labour only	10	9	3	6	14	3
5	Gross Cost per ton Transport only	7	7	—	—	7	7
6	Nett Cost (all expenditure) per ton	18	6	7		19	1
		£		£		£	
7	Nett Cost per 1,000 population	443		14		457	
8	Nett Cost per 1,000 premises	1304		43		1347	

Operational Statistics.

9	Area (Statute acres) land and inland water	2,000
10	Population at 30th June, 1954	15,860
11	Total refuse collected (tons)	7,587
12	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	
	365 days in the year	26.2
13	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	5,390

14	Premises from which daily collection is made	—%
15	Frequency of collection	10 days
16	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	—%
17	Methods of Disposal	
	(a) Crude Tipping	—
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100%
	(c) Direct incineration	—
	(d) Separation and controlled tipping	—
	(e) Other Methods	—
		<hr/> 100%

18 Salvage and Trade Refuse Analysis of Income and Tonnage

Salvage	Income (included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (included in Item 11) Tons
(a) Raw kitchen waste	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	5.5	1.4
(c) Waste Paper	1,186.4	147.4
(d) Other Salvage	14.1	4.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(e) Totals	1,206.0	152.9
Trade Refuse	48.5	495

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

The collection of salvage has continued during the year as an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

The amount of waste paper collected during the year increased by over twenty-one tons and the income from the sale of waste paper increased by over £260/0/0d.

The salvage bonus incentive scheme continues to operate satisfactorily.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

During the year the following visits were made for the abatement of nuisances and for the supervision of work in progress :—

Housing.

Nature of Inspections	No. of Visits paid
Housing and Public Health Acts	762
Verminous Premises	217
Miscellaneous Housing	18
Housing Works in Progress	145
Houses let in Lodgings	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds	36

Meat and Food Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	152
Other Premises	38
Butchers	40
Fishmongers and Poulterers	28
Grocers	84
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	30
Ice Cream Premises	44
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	4
Food and Drugs	72
Miscellaneous Food Visits	28
Food Preparing Premises	36
Food Shops and Stalls	66
Restaurants	15
Fried Fish Shops	22
Bakehouses	16
Hawkers	28

Infectious Disease.

Inquiries and Disinfection	42
Miscellaneous	6

General Sanitation.

Nature of Inspections								No. of Visits paid
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Stables and Piggeries			...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...						8
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total No. of Inspections								3,227

Table III shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE III
Number of Notices Served.

Notices		Out-standing 31/12/53	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/54
Informal	..	12	169	153	—	28
Statutory	..	1	27	25	—	3
Total	.. ..	13	196	178	—	31

During the year, 432 complaints were reported as follows :—

Nature of Complaint	No. received
Dilapidations	37
Choked Drains	160
Choked Street Gully	2
Choked Sewer	1
Defective Sinks	2
Burst Water Pipes	1
Rats and Mice	34
Verminous Premises	7
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective W.C. Pedestal	2
Defective W.C. Cistern	3
Water in Cellar	5
Miscellaneous	7
Cockroaches	162
Insufficient Water Supply	8
	<hr/> 432 <hr/>

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As in previous years I visited the Kirk Balk Modern Secondary School at the invitation of the Headmistress Miss W. K. Dunnett, M.A., to address the senior girls on the Subject of Environmental Hygiene.

It is extremely encouraging to note the interest shown by the Headmistress, teachers and girls, in hygiene and the work of the Health Department.

Posters dealing with clean food and other health subjects have been displayed and leaflets obtained from the Central Council for Health Education were made available to the public.

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1954

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) a.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	186
b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	762
(2) a.	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	24
b.	Number of inspections made for the purpose...	30
(3)	Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
a.	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
b.	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)a. above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	178

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	177
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
a.	By owners	—
b.	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	97
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
a. By owners 	7
b. By Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	8
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 	8
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 	1
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 ? If so, what ? 	—
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made 	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 	—

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.										
(a)	1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year							61	
	2.	Number of families dwelling therein							61	
	3.	Number of persons dwelling therein							324	
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year							13	
(c)	1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year							8	
	2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases							48	
5. New Houses.										
Number of new houses provided during the year :—										
By the Authority :—		Permanent type							18	
		Temporary type								
By private enterprise									8	
6. Housing Act, 1949.										
Any action in connection with :—										
(a)	Section 4—Advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation ?									—
(b)	Section 20—Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation ?									Nil

Smoke Abatement.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Sausage and Cooked Meats.

There are fifteen premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Ice Cream.

Three applications were received during the year to retail ice cream from shop premises, making a total of 45 premises now registered.

During the year 5 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. All the samples were found to be satisfactory being classified in Grade 1.

During the year 36 visits were paid to food preparing premises. 329 to food shops and 28 to licensed premises and various sanitary improvements were effected.

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	9
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	8
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	79
Retail Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	1
Fried Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	12
Sweet and Ice Cream Retailers	...	...	...	...	45
Butchers	...	...	...	...	22
Flour Miller	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	12
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	23
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	7

All licensed premises in the district are now provided with proper bar sinks and hot and cold running water in the bars for the washing of glasses etc. All food shops are supplied with hot and cold running water, hygienic sinks and drains. Soap and towels are provided for all food handlers.

Since the dismantling of the Council's refuse destructor all condemned foods have been disposed of by burial on the refuse disposal tips.

Meat Inspection.

During the year it was announced that the Government intended to discontinue trading in meat when rationing ended.

The Council met representatives of the local butchers and it was agreed that licences be granted for four slaughter houses for a period of six months.

Table V shows the number of animals inspected during the year.

List of Unsound Meat Condemned and Surrendered at Slaughter Houses.

					lbs.
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	18
Angiomatosis		...	...	...	32
Bruising	...	...	...	...	20
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	16
Distomatosis		...	...	...	136
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	84
Moribund		...	...	...	266
Pericarditis		...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis		...	...	...	1250
					1824

Items of other foodstuff found unfit for human consumption were as follows :—

Tinned Foodstuffs.	No. of Cans or Jars						
Luncheon Meat	34
Pears	10
Baked Beans	33
Bacon	14

Tinned Foodstuffs—cont.

No. of Cans or Jars

Grapefruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pressed Brisket	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Oranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Blackcurrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apricots	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pineapple	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lobster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tuna Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crab	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crawfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Tinned Foodstuffs—cont.							No. of Cans or Jars
Blackberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sauce Guavas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 742 <hr/>

Other Foodstuffs.							lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Potatoes	.....	...	...	...	...	...	330
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

Milk Supply.

At the end of the year there were on the register :—

Distributors resident in the district	...	1
Shops registered for sale of milk		
in sealed bottles	... ..	5
Distributors not resident in the district	...	5

One supplementary licence to retail tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk, two to retail pasteurised milk and one sterilised milk in the district were granted.

During the year two samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological and biological examination. Both samples were found to be satisfactory.

Only bottled designated milk is sold within the district.

Chemical Examination of Milk.

The work in connection with the sampling of milk under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, is administered by the West Riding County Council by whose authority I am appointed as Sampling Officer.

The County Council bear the cost of analysis and provide any legal assistance necessary.

36 samples (see table IV) were submitted for analysis all of which were formal samples.

36 samples were classified as genuine.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

1. Section 76 Registration of Food Hawkers.

At the end of the year the following vehicles were registered :—

Greengrocery—9 Motor vehicles.

Grocery —1 Motor vehicle.

1 Hand propelled truck.

2. Section 120 Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers.

There were 17 premises registered under the above mentioned provisions at the end of the year.

Gents—9

Ladies—8.

TABLE IV.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservative
941	12.02	3.45	8.57	Nil.
942	12.07	3.45	8.62	„
943	12.07	3.45	8.62	„
944	12.27	3.60	8.67	„
945	12.32	3.75	8.57	„
946	11.91	3.30	8.61	„
947	11.98	3.40	8.58	„
948	12.10	3.50	8.60	„
949	12.02	3.45	8.57	„
950	12.50	3.75	8.75	„
951	12.04	3.45	8.59	„
952	12.09	3.50	8.59	„
953	12.01	3.45	8.56	„
954	11.56	3.00	8.56	„
955	11.88	3.35	8.53	„
956	12.14	3.50	8.64	„
957	12.30	3.65	8.65	„
958	12.28	3.55	8.73	„
959	12.43	3.80	8.63	„
960	12.09	3.45	8.64	„
961	11.77	3.25	8.52	„
962	12.16	3.45	8.71	„
963	11.88	3.30	8.58	„
964	11.85	3.35	8.50	„
965	12.02	3.40	8.62	„
966	12.31	3.60	8.71	„
967	12.07	3.50	8.57	„
968	12.04	3.40	8.64	„
969	12.39	3.65	8.74	„
970	12.54	3.85	8.69	„
971	12.69	3.85	8.84	„
972	12.33	3.65	8.68	„
973	12.35	3.80	8.55	„
974	12.03	3.45	8.58	„
975	Broken in Transit			
976	12.42	3.75	8.67	„
Average	12.14	3.51	8.62	

TABLE V.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	1	154	7	417	115
Number Inspected	1	154	7	417	115
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses condemned ..					1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	14	—	14	3
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	9.09	—	3.35	3.47
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	33	—	—	2
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	—	21.43	—	—	1.74

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Bakehouses.

Sixteen visits were paid during the year to the six bakehouses in the district.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

One hundred visits were paid to these premises during the year and the following defects were revealed and action taken :—

	No. of defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	2	2

The following is a list of the classified trades carried on in the district :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	9
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Builders Yard	...	...	...	...	4
Coal Gas	...	...	...	...	1
Coal Merchant	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing	...	...	...	...	1
Engineering	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	4
Joinery	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Foundering	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	5
Plumbing	...	...	...	...	3
Photography	...	...	...	...	1
Painting	...	...	...	...	1
Saw Mill	...	...	...	...	1
Tubular Steel Furniture	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...					44

BUILDING BYELAWS.

During the year 50 plans were passed as follows :—

- 7 Bungalows.
- 7 Houses.
- 9 Extensions to houses and bungalows.
- 10 Works extensions.
- 2 Shop conversions.
- 1 Pithead baths.
- 1 Assembly Hall.
- 1 New Club premises.
- 12 Plans of sundry works.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Twenty persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

PESTOLOGY.

During the year this matter has received a considerable amount of attention.

The following premises were treated with either D.D.T. or Gamexane.

Infestation	Council houses			Other houses	
Crickets	—	1
Bugs	1	6
Cockroaches	38	124
Silverfish	1	3
Flies	1	3
Earwigs	5	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year there were 34 complaints of infestation by rats and mice, 80 visits were made to the various premises.

Baits and Poisons used :—

Baits—Sausage Rusk, Bread Mash, Oatmeal.

Poisons—Zinc Phosphide, Red Squill, Arsenic.

In addition to the above mentioned Poisons, the Rodenticide Warfarin has been employed with considerable success

Moveable Dwellings.

The Caravan Site at Upper Hoyland licensed by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, has continued to function successfully during the year. The site is attractively laid out and is undoubtedly serving a very useful purpose.

The Site now holds 18 Caravans of the Modern Trailer Type.

Shops Acts, 1912-1938.

Thirty-four visits were made during the year under the above Acts. Two cases were found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and these were dealt with by informal action.

TAYLORS, PRINTERS, WOMBWELL, YORKS.
